Zero-shot classification of ECG signals using a CLIP-based model

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Abstract

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# Introduction

According to the World Heart Federation (WHF), a leader in global cardiovascular health, among other reports from leading clinicians, researchers and institutions, cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are a leading cause of mortality worldwide [17; 22; 25; 36]. In the United States, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) estimates that the annual total cost associated with CVD-related treatment and mortality is approximately $219 billion dollars (USD) per year [18; 21]. Given the financial and socioeconomic burdens of CVDs, it is essential that individuals receive timely and accurate medical care for the diagnosis, treatment, and ongoing care of CVDs.

An electrocardiogram (ECG) remains the medical standard and benchmark for the identification and diagnosis of CVDs with more than 300 million ECGs being performed globally [7]. In general, ECGs measure the changes in electrical membrane potential of the heart across different directions of the body and are often referred to as leads with a 12-lead ECG report being the most common type of report [14; 29]. Once an ECG report is available, it is ready to be analyzed by a licensed medical professional such as a cardiologist or an auxiliary medical professional.

However, it is important to note that even today, interpreting and analyzing ECG reports remains a highly complex and time-consuming process for medical professionals [11]. Not only are ECG reports manually annotated but the individual analyzing the ECG report must possess a high degree of technical skills and a vast understanding of topics such as cardiac anatomy, electrophysiology, pattern recognition, coronary distribution, and pathophysiology to perform correctly and accurately [11]. In one systematic literature review by Cook et al., it was found that medical professionals, such as cardiologists, across levels of education experienced challenges in providing a correct diagnosis for an ECG report with correct interpretation accuracy ranging from 49% to 92% and with a median interpretation accuracy of 57% [11]. In the same systematic literature review, it was also found that medical professionals who received continuing education and training related to ECG interpretation and analysis, did improve their ability to correctly provide a diagnosis for an ECG report with a median accuracy of 67%, suggesting that ongoing training for medical professions can play an important role in providing correct diagnoses [11].

Seeing the challenge that medical professionals faced with ECG interpretation, many computer scientists and physicians aimed to address this problem. Namely, with the numerous advancements observed in machine learning (ML), deep learning (DL), and artificial intelligence (AI) vision models over recent years, it was postulated and believed that using ML and DL vision models may be able to correctly classify pathologies related to ECG reports [citation needed].

In this study, we aim to build upon the body of work

In the next section, Related Works, some of these

# Related Works

# Materials and Methodology

# Results

# Discussion

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